UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/662,639	09/15/2003	Christopher A. White	AWS854.US; CING-128	9384

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AT&T Legal Department - Moazzam
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EXAMINER
LY, NGHI H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/662,639	WHITE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	NGHI H. LY	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 August 2009*.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-50* is/are pending in the application.
　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6 and 37-50* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☒ Claim(s) *7-36* are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

08/13/09 has been entered.

Claim Objections

2.   Claims 1, 37 and 44 are objected to because of the following informalities: The

newly added **"SMS", "EMS" AND "MMS"** should associate with definitions.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as
> set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be
> patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious
> at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said
> subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention
> was made.

4.   This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5.   Claims 44, 45 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang (US 6,693,897) in view of Koch et al (US 6,668,049) and further in view of Aksu et al (US 7,174,163).

Regarding claim 44, Huang teaches a device comprising: logic to interface with at least one wireless device (see column 5, lines 7-22), logic to in real time during a call receive from the wireless device caller name and phone number information and to locate contact information for the caller in a contact database using at least one of a name (see Abstract and column 2, line 60 to column 3, line 5) and phone number of the caller (see Abstract, column 2, line 60 to column 3, line 5 and column 4, line 63 to column 5, line 6).

Huang does not specifically disclose logic to communicate to the caller via the wireless device a message containing a callee's information.

Koch teaches logic to communicate to the caller via the wireless device a message containing a callee's information (see column 1, lines 17-40, see "called party's whereabouts" and it reads on applicant's "callee's information").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Koch into the system of Huang in order to let the caller know where is the called party (see Koch, column 1, lines 17-40).

The combination of Huang and Koch does not specifically disclose the logic interacts with a contact manager logic on the device to cause the contact information associated with the callee to be communicated to the caller via one or more of SMS, EMS, and MMS.

Aksu teaches the logic interacts with a contact manager logic on the device to cause the contact information associated with the callee to be communicated to the caller via one or more of SMS, EMS, and MMS (see column 10, lines 33-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Aksu into the system of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Koch in order to provide PCLI information to called party (see Aksu, Abstract).

Regarding claim 45, Huang teaches logic to display the contact information (see column 5, lines 36-51).

Regarding claim 46, Huang teaches logic to create a new contact record for the caller in the contact database if the contact information for the caller is not located in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and phone number of the caller (see Abstract and column 2, line 60 to column 3, line 5).

6.   Claims 1-4, 6 and 37-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US

6,327,342) and further in view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119) and Koch et al (US

6,668,049) and further in view of Aksu et al (US 7,174,163).

Regarding claims 1 and 37, Cruickshank teaches a method of displaying contact

information about a caller, the method comprising: receiving information from the caller

via a wireless device (column 8, lines 20-38, see "*mobile telephone*"), communicating

the information to at least one computing device external to the wireless device (column

8, lines 20-38, see "*mobile telephone*" and "*terminal devices 14 and 16*", and see fig.1,

Cruickshank's "*terminal devices 14 and 16*" read on applicant's "external computing

device"), and locating information for the caller in a contact database of either the

external computing device or of a network to which the external computing device

belongs (see column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

Cruickshank does not specifically disclose locating the contact information for the

caller in a contact database of either the external computing device or of a network to

which the external computing device belongs, using at least one of a name and phone

number of the caller, and displaying the contact information for the caller on a display of

the external computing device.

Mobley teaches locating contact information for the caller in a contact database

of either the external computing device or of a network to which the external computing

device belongs, using at least one of a name and phone number of the caller, and

displaying the contact information for the caller on a display of the external computing

device (see column 1, lines 30-37).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Mobley into the system of

Cruickshank in order to provide a computer system is typically used to receive

automatic number identification from the telephone call (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-

32).

The combination of Cruickshank and Mobley does not specifically disclose a

method of displaying contact information in real time about a caller.

Zhang teaches a method of displaying contact information in real time about a

caller (see column 16, lines 1-4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Zhang into the system of

Cruickshank and Mobley in order to give the calling party the option of identifying itself

to the called party (see Zhang, column 16, lines 6-8).

The combination of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang does not specifically

disclose communicating to the caller via the wireless device a message containing a

callee's information.

Koch teaches communicating to the caller via the wireless device a message

containing a callee's information (see column 1, lines 17-40, see "called party's

whereabouts" and it reads on applicant's "callee's information").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Koch into the system of Cruickshank, Mobley and Zhang in order to let the caller know where is the called party (see Koch, column 1, lines 17-40).

The combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Koch does not specifically disclose a call logic on the wireless device interacts with a contact manager logic on the wireless device to cause the contact information associated with the callee to be communicated to the caller via one or more of SMS, EMS, and MMS.

Aksu teaches a call logic on the wireless device interacts with a contact manager logic on the wireless device to cause the contact information associated with the callee to be communicated to the caller via one or more of SMS, EMS, and MMS (see column 10, lines 33-49).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Aksu into the system of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Koch in order to provide PCLI information to called party (see Aksu, Abstract).

Regarding claim 2, Cruickshank further teaches if the contact information for the caller is not located, the external communicating device creating a new contact record for the caller in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and phone number of the caller (see column 9, lines 54-57 and column 12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

Regarding claims 3 and 40, Cruickshank further teaches the external computing

device receiving photo information for the caller from the wireless device (see column 7,

lines 56-66), and including the photo information in the new contact record for the caller

(see column 7, lines 3-14).

Regarding claims 4 and 41, Cruickshank teaches providing contact information

from contact manager logic of the external computing device or of the network to which

the external computing device belongs to the wireless device (see column 7, lines 56-

66), and communicating the contact information to the wireless device as one of an

SMS, EMS, and MMS message (see Abstract, "message").

Regarding claim 6, Cruickshank further teaches providing contact information

from contact manager logic of the external computing device or of the network to the

wireless device and storing the contact information from the contact manager logic in a

memory of the wireless device (see Abstract and column 2, lines 21-27).

Regarding claim 38, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley Koch and Aksu

further teaches the external computing device comprising logic to display the contact

information (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 39, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Koch and Aksu

further teaches the external computing device comprising logic to create a new contact

record for the caller in the contact database if the contact information for the caller is not

located in the contact database, the new contact record associating the name and

phone number of the caller (see Mobley, column 1, lines 30-37).

Regarding claim 42, Cruickshank further teaches contact manager logic

comprising a GUI, and logic to enable dragging and dropping of the contact information

from the contact manager logic GUI to a GUI for the wireless device displayed by the

external computing device (see column 12, lines 8-15).

7.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US 6,327,342) and further in

view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119), Koch et al (US 6,668,049) and further in view of

Aksu et al (US 7,174,163) and Gerszberg et al (US 6,385,305).

        Regarding claim 5, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang, Koch and

Aksu teaches claim 1. The combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang, Koch and

Aksu does not specifically disclose dragging the contact information from a GUI for the

contact manager logic and dropping the contact information into a GUI for wireless

device interface logic.

        Gerszerg teaches dragging the contact information from a GUI for the contact

manager logic and dropping the contact information into a GUI for wireless device

interface logic (see column 9, lines 20-25).

        Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Gerszberg into the system of

Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang, Koch and Aksu in order to provide user-friendly feature for

the user.

8.   Claim 43 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Cruickshank et al (US 6,888,927) in view of Mobley et al (US 6,327,342) and further in

view of Zhang et al (US 6,993,119), Koch et al (US 6,668,049) and further in view of

Aksu et al (US 7,174,163) and Official notice.

Regarding claim 43, the combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang, Koch and

Aksu teaches the external computing device comprising logic to provide the contact

information to the wireless device (see Cruickshank, column 9, lines 54-57 and column

12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

The combination of Cruickshank, Mobley, Zhang and Koch does not specifically

disclose the wireless device comprising logic to store the contact information received

from the external computing device. However, the examiner takes Official notice that

such feature as recited is very well known in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the

time of the invention was made to modify the above teaching of Cruickshank, Mobley,

Zhang, Koch and Aksu for providing a method as claimed, for storing the contact

information in wireless device.

9.   Claims 47-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Huang (US 6,693,897) in view of Koch et al (US 6,668,049) and Cruickshank et al (US

6,888,927) and further in view of Aksu et al (US 7,174,163).

Regarding claim 47, the combination of Huang, Koch and Aksu teaches

claim 44. The combination of Huang, Koch and Aksu does not specifically

disclose Cruickshank further teaches the external computing device receiving

photo information for the caller from the wireless device, and including the photo

information in the new contact record for the caller.

Cruickshank further teaches the external computing device receiving

photo information for the caller from the wireless device (see column 7, lines 56-

66), and including the photo information in the new contact record for the caller

(see column 7, lines 3-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Cruickshank into the

system of Huang, Koch and Aksu in order to provide an addressee of a stored

message with a graphical notification associated with a source of the stored

message (see Cruickshank, Abstract).

Regarding claim 48, the combination of Huang, Koch, Aksu and

Cruickshank further teaches providing contact information from contact

manager logic of the external computing device or of the network to which the

external computing device belongs to the wireless device (see Cruickshank,

column 7, lines 56-66), and communicating the contact information to the

wireless device as one of an SMS, EMS, and MMS message (see Huang,

column 6, lines 19-24).

Regarding claim 49, the combination of Huang, Koch, Aksu and

Cruickshank further teaches contact manager logic comprising a GUI, and logic

to enable dragging and dropping of the contact information from the contact

manager logic GUI to a GUI for the wireless device displayed by the external

computing device (see Cruickshank, column 12, lines 8-15).

Regarding claim 50, the combination of Huang, Koch, Aksu and Cruickshank

further teaches logic to provide the contact information to the wireless device (see

Huang, column 5, lines 7-22 and see Cruickshank, column 9, lines 54-57 and column

12, line 61 to column 13, line 6).

Response to Arguments

10.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6 and 37-50 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

11.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to NGHI H. LY whose telephone number is (571)272-7911.

The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30am-8:00pm Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Dwayne Bost can be reached on (571) 272-7023. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Nghi H. Ly

/Nghi H. Ly/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2617